

EXCITING BEAR FIGHT.

Three Small Boys Kill Three Bears.

From the Wausauan Criticism.

One of the most exciting hunting affairs which has ever taken place in this section, occurred on Friday, the 11th instant, near Dr. Perry's mill, in the town of Dupont. Jimmy Doty, a lad of about twelve years, another lad by the name of Case, and a still younger one whose name we did not learn, were wandering along the road a short distance from the mill, when they came suddenly upon three bears—an old and large she bear with her two cubs. Young Doty, who had a gun in his possession, lazily drew up and fired at the old bear in a courageous manner, but without any apparent effect, as she wheeled upon the boys and made at them in the most savage style, the cubs, however, in their fright running up a tree. The Case boy, who had commenced climbing a tree as soon as he discovered the animals, was now safely lodged in a small sapling near at hand, and the old bear, seeming to think he was her safest game, tried to climb the tree. As soon as she reared for the purpose a small dog, which belonged to Doty, ran behind and gave her a smart bite in the rear, whereupon her bearship, in a very bear-like manner, turned upon the dog and chased him some distance off, and then at once returned to the tree to finish Case. But in the meantime young Doty had handed the gun up to Case, and with the other small boy, and Case blazed away, knocking Mrs. Bear down to the ground, who now made off. After dragging herself about forty rods she laid down and died.

The boys now came down from their perches and commenced firing upon the young bears, which still hung about the tree. The Case boy, who had been shot through the arm, climbed, and the boys returned to the mill and told their story, which was hardly credited by those who heard it; but upon going out to the scene of action the game was found, thus verifying the statement of the boys.

But for the courage and presence of mind of the Doty boy, probably the whole three would have lost their lives.

SCIENCE.

NATURAL ANILINE.—The mollusk, commonly called the sea-hare, found in large numbers on the coast of Portugal, exudes, as a means of defense, an offensive coloring matter, which has been analyzed by M. Ziegler of Mulhouse, who has ascertained that it is composed principally of aniline. All the species of mollusks included under the general name of murex, yield a dye which is supposed to be the same as that used by the Phœnicians for producing the famous Tyrian purple; but M. Ziegler now suggests that the costly coloring material, held in high repute among the ancients, was probably obtained from the *Alphea* or sea-hare. It must, however, be said to the credit of Chemistry, that by her processes the ordinary coal-tar is made to yield aniline at a cheaper rate than it can now be obtained from the same source to which it is supposed the ancients had recourse for their supply.

SCULLS VERSUS OARS.—During a late discussion on the slip of screw-propellers, at the Institute of Naval Architects, London, the Chairman, Vice-Admiral Bickel, incidentally said he wanted to know how it was that a Japanese vessel of 65 or 70 tons, pulling against his 20-ton gig, with 18-foot oars, beat them out-and-out with two sculls? There were four men at each scull, the sculls being in the direction of the axis of the vessel. The two sculls drove the Japanese vessel ahead faster than his gig could follow. The distance the sculls passed through the water could not have been above six or eight inches, and it was only the bend of the oar which gave the diagonal jerk to the vessel. The question was then answered, but it is evident the Japanese scullers had an advantage in an almost continuous application of their power. In Venice, the gondola is often driven by a single scull, held, not behind, but on the side of the vessel, and worked to the right and left, without being raised from the water. Thus the expert gondolier propels and steers his craft with the same paddle.

CHAMPAGNE FROM PETROLEUM.—The beautiful synthetic process of which Berthelot succeeded in combining a molecule of oil-gas with a molecule of water and thus forming alcohol has led to experiments with hydrocarbons of the Marsh gas series which, it is said, have resulted in the production of an alcoholic beverage. In this day of adulterations which may be useless to warn those who may require alcohol for medicinal purposes against the use of any decoctions containing spirit not made from sugar, grain, or the grape. The real safeguard, however, against this class of adulterations lies in the fact that no chemist has yet succeeded in producing, from hydrocarbons, alcohol at as low cost as it can be made from potatoes, and in the probability that the large area of land now being devoted to vineyards will result in the production of mild wines much cheaper than "doctored" dilutions of corn whiskey, constituting the imitation.

TESTING STEAM BOILERS.—Professor S. W. Robinson of the University of Michigan proposes to the engineer who wishes to determine the pressure to which his boiler can be worked with safety, the following very simple process—Let the boiler be filled entirely full of cold water, even to the throat of the safety valves, and all closed tight to prevent any escape. Now, by lighting a gas under the boiler, the water will be gradually expanded, and produce a pressure sufficient even to rupture the iron before the temperature of the water arrives at the boiling point. While the pressure is increasing, let the steam gauge or pressure indicator be watched; and when the test pressure, which may be twice or more times as great as the working pressure, is reached, a portion of the water may be allowed to escape and the pressure reduced. The pressure results from the fact that water expands more by heat than iron, at a corresponding temperature. The water, given above is attended with as much safety as the use of the hydrostatic press, unless the water be heated over 212 degrees F., which would not be required unless the boiler leaks. Below this temperature no disastrous consequences would follow, even if the boiler should be torn asunder, inasmuch as explosions result from the sudden expansion of gases or vapors.

A Peep Behind the Scenes.—An English paper tells this story—"At the Hull Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Shackles, solicitor, made a statement which, while diverting a gymnast of some celebrity of one of his attractions, yet afforded considerable amusement to those who heard it. It is now generally admitted that there is much in a name, although Shakespeare says that a rose would smell as sweet were it distinguished by any other title. Signor Pavilio, who has figured at the Alhambra Music Hall during the present week, seems to have recognized the attraction of a high-sounding Christian name, and, discarding his own proper name and surname (Tom Henry Wilson), sought popularity under a foreign name or designation. Mr. Shackles, however, instructed by Messrs. J. and Joseph Richardson, cabinet-

makers, Bond street, complained that they had reason to believe that the individual who styled and was advertised as "Signor Pavilio" was no other than one of their apprentices. He earned two or three guineas a week as a gymnast, which occasioned discontent amongst those who were not favored by nature with such supple limbs; and, moreover, to his masters, who were of opinion that their apprentice's engagement with Messrs. Hunt prevented him from properly performing his duties in their (Messrs. Richardson's) behalf.

"Mr. Shackles desired to know if Mr. Travis would assist in taking such measures against Messrs. Hunt as would prevent their continuing to engage 'Signor Pavilio.' The matter was of much importance in such a large establishment, and unless an example could be made in this case, it would have a very demoralizing effect upon the workmen. Mr. Travis suggested that the youth should be warned that unless he immediately gave up his engagement at the Alhambra, he would be summoned, and that Messrs. Hunt should also have notice that 'Signor Pavilio' was Messrs. Richardson's apprentice, and that if they continued to engage him they would be summoned before the court to answer for their conduct."

English Women Again—Madame Rachel's Dupes.

London Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

I don't know whether the Jewess who goes by the name of Madame Rachel, and who is accused of defrauding a silly old woman of £4000 on the pretense that she was finding her a nobleman for a husband, has used her own cosmetics, by which she lets her own sex, women can be made "beautiful forever," but she certainly is good-looking. I saw her one night at a public ball, and her fine figure, laughing face, and rich auburn hair were greatly admired. The modern censors of women have seized upon the late, regretful exposure as so much evidence in support of their statements. There must, they say, be many a customer to Mrs. Rachel, or the trade in which she is engaged could not stand so much advertising. If Anna and Anthony, milk of roses, mediated and perfumed baths, her curious art of veneering face and varnishing bust, her dyes and cosmetics find customers, or beautiful for ever would not be, as it is, a recognized British institution. It is an awkward, but in its way a useful fact to find out that the manufacturers of feminine charms and other professions to their mysterious trade. The Thibos of our days avail herself of walls that have eyes as well as ears; the bath reverts to the baigno, and purveyor of beauty brings her goods to market on accredited trade principles. "When we hinted at these things," says the *Saturday Review*, "we were charged with sourdity, prudency, and libelling the gracious sex. But there is a lady not without position, and connected with something more than commoners' blood, and not unversed in the ways of what is called society, and it does not seem that Madame Rachel's trade struck Mrs. Borrodale as being very unusual, or the terms so unusually extortionate, or this form of the matrimonial market so base and vile. It took Mrs. Borrodale two or three years to find out she was being victimized. The advances, the diamonds, the trousseau, the purchased and venal nuptials, the bridegroom and paranymp, the stolen interviews and confidential bath, do not seem to have disturbed or agitated Mrs. Borrodale. Are we right or wrong in the suggestion that these little old acquaintances to the marriage market were only not alarming or suspicious because they are, if not common, at least not in such total contradiction as they ought to be to our island manners?"

This writer seems to suggest that it is a common thing for men to look through a creased and eye-holed bath-room to the charms of the woman who wishes them to marry her, he says a very ridiculous thing. But it is not a little singular that a journal so contemptuous of other nations and so arrogant in its assumptions of the superiority of English civilization over all others, so ready to insinuate that this mart for cosmetics is largely used, and that it is becoming the vestibule of the house of assignation?

—A new Merchants' Exchange is wanted in Cincinnati.

—Hartford prohibits the use of fireworks, crackers, and bonfires.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON and BALTIMORE leave as follows: For Baltimore, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Washington, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.—Leave Baltimore 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Washington, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

FOR ANnapolis.—Leave Baltimore 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Annapolis, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON.—Leave Baltimore 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Washington, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

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THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.—Trains between Washington and New York leave as follows: For New York, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Washington, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Leave Baltimore 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Philadelphia, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

WIRE GUARDS.—FOR STORE FRONTS, ANYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

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RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Trains between Philadelphia and New York leave as follows: For New York, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Philadelphia, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.—Leave Philadelphia 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For New York, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Leave New York 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Philadelphia, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—Trains between Philadelphia and Reading leave as follows: For Reading, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Philadelphia, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.—Leave Reading 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M. For Philadelphia, 7:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.

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AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 N. 11TH STREET.—On Friday morning, July 10th, at 10 o'clock, at 139 N. 11th Street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, may be examined on the day of sale at 10 o'clock.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—On Friday morning, July 10th, at 10 o'clock, at 139 N. 11th Street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, may be examined on the day of sale at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS.—On Friday morning, July 10th, at 10 o'clock, at 139 N. 11th Street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, may be examined on the day of sale at 10 o'clock.

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